

REMARKS

At the outset, the Examiner is thanked for the thorough review and consideration of the pending application. The Final Office Action dated January 29, 2009 has been received and its contents carefully reviewed.

Claim 1 has been amended to incorporate claims 2 and 20 and Claims 2 and 20 are canceled. New limitations added to claim 1 are supported by paragraph [0052]. Claims 1, 4-9, 12-19, 21-28 are pending in the present application, of which claims 6, 8, 16 and 21-28 are withdrawn as the result of an earlier restriction requirement. Reexamination and reconsideration of the pending claims is respectfully requested.

In the Office Action, claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11-14 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oh et al. (Oh) USPAT 6,130,729 in view of Liu et al. (Liu) USPAT 6,573,965, Von Gutfeld et al. (Von Gutfeld) USPAT 6,055,035), Kishimoto et al. (Kishimoto) USPAT 6,515,718, Takeda et al. (Takeda) USPAT 7,224,421), Lien USPAT 5,907,380, and further in view of Abe (U.S. Patent No. 5,511,591); claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oh, Liu, Von Gutfeld, Kishimoto, Takeda, Lien, and Abe in view of Tanaka et al. (Tanaka) USPAT 6,603,528; and claims 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oh, Liu, Von Gutfeld, Kishimoto, Takeda, Lien, and Abe in view of Kim et al. (Kim) USPAT 6,100,953.

The rejection of claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11-14 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oh in view of Liu, Von Gutfeld, Kishimoto, Takeda, Lien, and Abe is respectfully traversed and reconsideration is requested.

Claim 1 is allowable over the cited references in that claim 1 recites a combination of elements including, for example, “dispensing a plurality of droplets of liquid crystal on the first substrate formed no dielectric frame”; “wherein a primary cell gap of the LCD panel is formed under vacuum state and then is exposed to atmospheric pressure, so that a secondary cell gap of the LCD panel is formed by the amount of the liquid crystal and the pressure difference between the interior of the LCD panel and the atmosphere”; “wherein the second height of the sealant structure is higher than the first height of the dielectric frame, a height difference between the first height and the second height is more than 1 μ m so that the height difference between the sealant structure and dielectric frame prevent the generation of bubble in liquid crystal, allows the dispensed liquid crystal to be uniformly distributed and not to

hinder the dispensed liquid crystal from being moved and uniformly distributed between the first substrate and the second substrate, wherein the first height the dielectric frame is a range of 1-2 μm and the second height of the sealant structure is in a range of 5-8 μm "; and "wherein the second height of the sealant structure is proportional to the first height of the dielectric frame." None of the cited references, singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least these features of the claimed invention. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 and claims 4, 5, 7, 9 and 11-14, which depend therefrom, are allowable over the cited references.

In particular, claim 1 discloses a first feature of "dispensing a plurality of droplets of liquid crystal on the first substrate formed no dielectric frame" and a second feature that "wherein the second height of the sealant structure is higher than the first height of the dielectric frame, a height difference between the first height and the second height is more than 1 μm so that the height difference between the sealant structure and dielectric frame prevent the generation of bubble in liquid crystal, allows the dispensed liquid crystal to be uniformly distributed and not to hinder the dispensed liquid crystal from being moved and uniformly distributed between the first substrate and the second substrate, wherein the first height the dielectric frame is a range of 1-2 μm and the second height of the sealant structure is in a range of 5-8 μm ." However, Liu discloses that the bumps 309 to 312 and 407 to 409 (corresponding to the dielectric frames) are formed on both the lower and upper substrates 301 and 401. Also, Takeda discloses that the protrusions 20A and 20B (corresponding to the dielectric frames) are formed on both the lower and upper substrates 12 and 13. Therefore, Liu and Takeda only disclose the bumps (protrusions) are formed on both the lower and upper substrates and fail to teach the first and second features in claim 1. Oh, Von Gutfeld, Kishimoto, Lien, and Abe basically fail to teach the first feature of the claim 1. Accordingly, if the teachings of Oh, Liu, Von Gutfeld, Kishimoto, Takeda, Lien, and Abe were combined, as suggested in the Office Action, the bumps (protrusions) of Liu and Takeda, as also discussed with regard to the related art, paragraph [0021], of the present application, would "hinder the movement of the liquid crystal".

Further, the claim 1 discloses a second feature "wherein a primary cell gap of the LCD panel is formed under vacuum state and then is exposed to atmospheric pressure, so that a secondary cell gap of the LCD panel is formed by the amount of the liquid crystal and the pressure difference between the interior of the LCD panel and the atmosphere". Von Gutfeld

discloses attaching upper and lower substrates in a vacuum chamber but fails to disclose the second feature of the claim 1. Abe discloses attaching upper and lower substrates but fails to disclose the second feature of the claim 1. Oh, Liu, Kishimoto, Takeda, and Lien basically fail to teach the second feature of the claim 1.

As discussed above, no combination of Oh, Liu, Von Gutfeld, Kishimoto, Takeda, Lien, and Abe would provide a method of forming a LCD having the combined features of the present invention. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

The rejection of claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oh, Liu, Von Gutfeld, Kishimoto, Takeda, Lien, Abe and in view of Tanaka is respectfully traversed and reconsideration is requested. Because Tanaka fails to cure the deficient teaching of Oh, Liu, Von Gutfeld, Kishimoto, Takeda, Lien, and Abe, claim 15 is allowable over the cited references.

The rejection of claims 17-19 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oh, Liu, Von Gutfeld, Kishimoto, Takeda, Lien, Abe and in view of Kim is respectfully traversed and reconsideration is requested. Because Kim fails to cure the deficient teaching of fails to cure the deficient teaching of Oh, Liu, Von Gutfeld, Kishimoto, Takeda, Lien, and Abe, claims 17-19 are allowable over the cited references.

Applicants believe the application is in condition for allowance and early, favorable action is respectfully solicited.

If for any reason the Examiner finds the application other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned attorney at (202) 496-7500 to discuss the steps necessary for placing the application in condition for allowance. All correspondence should continue to be sent to the below-listed address.

If these papers are not considered timely filed by the Patent and Trademark Office, then a petition is hereby made under 37 C.F.R. §1.136, and any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §1.136 for any necessary extension of time, or any other fees required to complete the filing of this response, may be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-0911. Please credit any overpayment to deposit Account No. 50-0911.

Dated: April 28, 2009

Respectfully submitted,



Eric J. Nuss

Registration No.: 40,106

McKENNA LONG & ALDRIDGE LLP
1900 K Street, N.W.

Washington, DC 20006

(202) 496-7500

Attorneys for Applicant